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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/022,159	12/17/2001	Michael Wayne Brown	AUS920010843US1	4011

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EXAMINER

CANGIALOSI, SALVATORE A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3621

DATE MAILED: 09/28/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/022,159

Applicant(s)

BROWN ET AL.

Examiner

Salvatore Cangialosi

Art Unit

3621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 04/11/2002.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

Art Unit: 3621

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

2. Claims 1-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Herling(6504918) in view of Truchon et al(6144723) or Albers et al(6636504).

Regarding claim 1, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing transferring billing amounts from the calling party to the called party such that the caller pays for access substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of specific negotiation. It is noted that it is believed that the claim limitations as constructed read on the ubiquitous 900 services (See Chen, Col. 4, lines 15-25) or Calling part pays(Rhodes, abstract) or any direct long distance

Art Unit: 3621

dialing in which the calling party accepts charges. Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing negotiation process for telephone voice transactions. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for Herling because the billing means are conventional functional equivalents. Regarding the authentication limitations of claim 2, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the authentication limitations of claim 3, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the billing limitations of claim 4, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing including invoice process which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the billing limitations of claims 5 and 6, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the billing

Art Unit: 3621

limitations of claims 7 and 8, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing including invoice process which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the billing limitations of claim 9, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the trusted limitations of claims 10 and 11, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the authentication limitations of claim 12, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the tariffing limitations of claims 13-15, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing including invoice process which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding claim 16, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose means for billing a call by using backward

Art Unit: 3621

tariffing transferring billing amounts from the calling party to the called party such that the caller pays for access substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of specific trust negotiation. It is noted that it is believed that the claim limitations as constructed read on the ubiquitous 900 services (See Chen, Col. 4, lines 15-25) or Calling part pays (Rhodes, abstract) or any direct long distance dialing in which the calling party accepts charges. Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication negotiation process for telephone voice transactions. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for Herling because the billing means are conventional functional equivalents. Regarding the authentication limitations of claim 17, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the authentication limitations of claim 18, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the billing limitations of claim 19, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5,

Art Unit: 3621

lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing including invoice process which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the billing limitations of claims 20 and 21, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the billing limitations of claims 22 and 23, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing including invoice process which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the billing limitations of claim 24, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the trusted limitations of claims 25 and 26, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the authentication limitations of claim 27, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim

Art Unit: 3621

limitations. Regarding the tariffing limitations of claims 28-30, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing including invoice process which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding claim 30, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose means implemented by software for billing a call by using backward tariffing transferring billing amounts from the calling party to the called party such that the caller pays for access substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of specific trust negotiation. It is noted that it is believed that the claim limitations as constructed read on the ubiquitous 900 services (See Chen, Col. 4, lines 15-25) or Calling part pays (Rhodes, abstract) or any direct long distance dialing in which the calling party accepts charges. Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication negotiation process for telephone voice transactions. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for Herling because the billing means are conventional functional equivalents. Regarding the authentication limitations of claim 32, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication

Art Unit: 3621

process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the authentication limitations of claim 33, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the billing limitations of claim 34, Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication process for telephone voice transactions which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the tariffing limitations of claims 35-37, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing including invoice process which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding claim 38, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing transferring billing amounts from the calling party to the called party such that the caller pays for access substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of specific authentication negotiation. It is noted that it is believed that the claim limitations as constructed read on the ubiquitous 900 services (See Chen, Col. 4, lines 15-25) or Calling part pays (Rhodes,

Art Unit: 3621

abstract) or any direct long distance dialing in which the calling party accepts charges. Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication negotiation process for telephone voice transactions. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for Herling because the billing means are conventional functional equivalents. Regarding claim 39, Herling (See Col. 3, lines 15-35, Col. 4, lines 40-50, Col. 5, lines 10-65, Col. 6, lines 1-43) disclose method for billing a call by using backward tariffing transferring billing amounts from the calling party to the called party such that the caller pays for access substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of specific authentication negotiation. It is noted that it is believed that the claim limitations as constructed read on the ubiquitous 900 services (See Chen, Col. 4, lines 15-25) or Calling party pays (Rhodes, abstract) or any direct long distance dialing in which the calling party accepts charges. Truchon et al (See Figs. 2-4c, Col. 6, lines 59-68) or Albers et al (Fig. 7, Col. 5, lines 55-65) show a billing authentication negotiation process for telephone voice transactions. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for Herling because the billing means are conventional functional equivalents.

Serial Number: 10/022,159

10

Art Unit: 3621

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Salvatore Cangialosi at telephone number (703) 305-1837. The examiner can normally be reached 6:30 Am to 5:00 PM, Tuesday through Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell, can be reached at (703) 305-9768.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patent and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to (703)872-9306

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park V, 2451 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia, Seventh Floor(Receptionist).


Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 3600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) **308-4177**.

Serial Number: 10/022,159

11

Art Unit: 3621

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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ART UNIT 222